

Overview of End of Year Expectations

Addition		Subtraction	Multiplication	Division
Year 1	- Combining 2 parts to make a whole. - Regrouping to make 10. - Number line.	- Taking away ones. - Counting back. - Find the difference. - Part whole model. - Bridging 10 using the ten frames. - Number line.	- Repeated addition and repeated grouping. - Doubling.	- Sharing objects into groups. - Division as grouping and halving.
Year 2	- Partitioning and recombining. - Adding more than two single digits. - Number line. - Column method commutative law (2-digit numbers).	- Counting back. - Find the difference. - Use of base 10 to support column method. - Number line. - Column method (order).	- Recall and use multiplication facts for the 2, 5 and 10 multiplication tables. - Arrays to show commutative multiplication.	- Division as grouping. - Division within arrays (inverse of multiplication). - Repeated subtraction.
Year 3	Column method (3-digit numbers).	Column method (3-digit numbers).	- Recall and use multiplication facts for the 3, 4, 6 and 8 multiplication tables. - Arrays to show commutativity. - Partitioning to multiply leading to written method. - Column method (2-digit number by 1-digit number).	- Division with a remainder using base 10 and place value counters. - Short division method (2-digit number by 1-digit number).
Year 4	Column method (4-digit numbers).	Column method (4-digit numbers).	- Recall multiplication and division facts for multiplication tables up to 12×12. - Column multiplication (2 and 3- digits multiplied by 1- digit).	- Division with a remainder. - Short division (3-digit numbers by 1-digit).
Year 5	Column method (more than 4-digit numbers and decimal numbers).	Column method (decimal numbers).	Column multiplication (4-digit multiplied by 1 or 2-digit numbers).	Short division (4-digit numbers divided by 1 digit including remainders).
Year 6	Column method (larger numbers, decimal numbers).	Column method (differing amounts of decimal places).	Column multiplication (4 digit multiplied by 2-digit numbers).	- Short division (more than 4-digit numbers by 1-digit including remainders as fractions and decimals). - Long division (4-digit numbers by 2-digit numbers).